**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1021
1 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 18 August 1994 issued on 21 August as document S/1994/983 addressed to you by the representative of the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations concerning the note verbale dated 20 July 1994 addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Iranian citizen Majid Esfandiari.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq, while reiterating that one of the constants of its foreign policy is to establish positive relations with States on the basis of good-neighbourliness, respect for national sovereignty and non-intervention in internal affairs, categorically rejects the Iranian allegations to the effect that the Iranian citizen Majid Esfandiari entered Iraqi territory. This is one of the usual inventions of the Iranian regime aimed at creating a climate of unwarranted tension and concealing its repeated and recently increasing numerous violations of the provisions of the cease-fire and the area of separation agreement between the two countries.

In communicating to you this official denial, I have the honour to refer once again to the letter from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations dated 1 July 1994, issued on 5 July 1994 as document S/1994/787, which draws attention to the danger constituted by the recent resurgence of Iranian violations and shows that the allegations of the Islamic Republic of Iran are devoid of any foundation.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/361
S/1994/1022
6 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 26 of the provisional agenda*
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN
MILITARY FORCES FROM THE
TERRITORIES OF THE
BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 1 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I should be grateful if you would have circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 26 of the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session, and of the Security Council, the statement released by the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Minister for Foreign Affairs Antonio Martino, on 31 August 1994 (see annex), expressing great satisfaction that the withdrawal of Russian troops from Estonia and Latvia was completed by the target date of 31 August 1994, set by CSCE and confirmed by the recent bilateral agreements between the parties.

(Signed) Lorenzo FERRARIN
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Statement released on 31 August 1994 by the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Antonio Martino, in his capacity as Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), has noted with great satisfaction that the withdrawal of Russian troops from Estonia and Latvia was completed by the target date of 31 August 1994, set by the Conference and confirmed by the recent bilateral agreements between the parties.

This completes the process that began in 1992 with the Declaration of the Helsinki Summit, a process kept constantly under review by CSCE - providing its good offices and encouraging the necessary agreements between the parties - of which the first major step forward was made on 31 August 1993 with the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Lithuania.

The completion of the Russian troop withdrawals from the Baltic States according to the schedule indicated by the international community shows that when all the parties concerned pool their efforts, it is possible to solve the most intractable problems inherited from the past, peacefully and by negotiation. It also marks a major turning-point in the process of underpinning peace and stability in the region and throughout the European continent, in full compliance with the principles of CSCE.

The Conference wishes to use this occasion to reiterate its readiness to provide its assistance for the implementation of the other bilateral agreements signed when the agreements were concluded for the withdrawal of Russian troops.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1023
2 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to my letters forwarded earlier to the Security Council on the subject of "ethnic cleansing", I regret to inform you that, yesterday, another 400 Bosnian civilians were expelled from Bijljina by Karadzic's extremists and have reached Tuzla. Another 600 are on the way to Tuzla. According to the testimonies of these newly displaced persons, another 1,500 Bosnian civilians in Bijljina are awaiting final expulsion.

Also an additional 200 Bosnian civilians, mainly women, children and the elderly, were expelled earlier this week from Banja Luka by Karadzic's extremists. Another 5,000 civilians are also now facing the prospect of expulsion by mid-September.

Despite numerous letters and appeals sent to the Security Council by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international human rights organs, no single action has been undertaken to confront or mitigate these heinous crimes. Therefore, we once again appeal to the Council to take those steps necessary to bring an end to these latest waves of ethnic cleansing. The most powerful organ of the international community, accountable for the maintenance of peace and security, really cannot repeatedly claim impotence when facing those responsible for systematic and continuing violations of international humanitarian law, especially when alerted to the real prospect of future crimes.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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94-35013 (E) 020994 050994

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1024
3 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

# LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, further to my letter of 31 August 1994, to transmit as an addendum to the letter of 30 August 1994 from the Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, His Excellency Mr. Emomali Rakhmonov, addressed to the President of the Security Council, a list of mercenaries participating in military action in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

I should be grateful if you would have this annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. KAYUMOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

LIST OF MERCENARIES PARTICIPATING IN MILITARY ACTION ON THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

1. Uvaidullo - Arab, age 23, trained at the special camp located in Peshawar, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, participated in military action in the Tavildara district of the Republic of Tajikistan, killed;

2. Abu Ishaq Ibn Muhammad - citizen of Iraq, born in Tikrit, Sarhad province, in 1971, trained at the special camp at Peshawar, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, participated in military action in the Tavildara district of the Republic of Tajikistan, where he was detained and subsequently sentenced by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan to seven years imprisonment;

3. Abu Hamad, son of Jazari - national of Algeria, one of the leaders of the Arab [illegible]* organization, providing all-round assistance to the irreconcilable Tajik opposition;

4. Rozmamad, son of Mosharif - national of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, age 24, participated in military action directed towards Shurabad in the Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. Subsequently sentenced to imprisonment by the People's Court in the town of Kulyab;

5. Ormamad, son of Mosharif - national of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, age 28, participated in military action in the direction of Shurabad in the Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. Subsequently sentenced to imprisonment by the People's Court in Kulyab;

6. Madamin, son of Mudali - national of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, age 30, participated in military action in the direction of Shurabad in the Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. Subsequently sentenced to imprisonment by the People's Court in Kulyab;

7. Kozi Sarvar - national of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, field commander of the Afghan mujahideen, organizer of the attack by guerillas of the irreconcilable Tajik opposition and mercenaries on the 12th border post of the Republic of Tajikistan in July 1993, as a result of which 24 border guards were killed.

In all more than 100 people, from more than 10 countries.

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* Translator's note: Possibly a transcription of the Arabic for "coordination".

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1025
3 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the Security Council document No. S/1994/1015 dated 31 August 1994 and would appreciate that the contents of this letter be circulated as a Security Council document.

The Sudan Government reiterates its full respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Tajikistan and is fully committed to non-interference in its internal affairs.

Emanating from the adherence to these principles the Sudan Government rejects any allegations of involvement or knowledge of involvement of any of its nationals in the conflict in Tajikistan and is welcoming any evidence to verify such claims.

(Signed) Ali Mohamed Osman YASSIN
Permanent Representative

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1026
4 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the "Declaration of the Government of the Republic of Angola" from the Ministry of External Relations and request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Declaration issued on 2 September 1994 by the Government of the Republic of Angola

The Government of the Republic of Angola would like to inform the public opinion that, up to the present moment, it has not received the formal response of the mediation as the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) has already entirely responded to the package of the set of UNITA elements to participate in the government of national unity. It is important to refer to the fact that the Government, in due time, has already responded to this global package.

In this context, the Government of the Republic of Angola deplores that certain embassies and missions have given credit to the performance and circulation by UNITA.

As the international public opinion is aware, the question of Huambo has not and has never been in the agenda of the Lusaka talks. The question of Huambo is part of the global package that has to be accepted by the interested parties.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1027
4 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 2 September 1994.

(Signed) Colin KEATING
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning
the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines (S/22660, annex) to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, which were approved by the Council in its resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the thirteenth report submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines. The preceding reports were submitted on 13 September 1991 (S/23036), 10 December 1991 (S/23279), 12 March 1992 (S/23708), 11 June 1992 (S/24083), 8 September 1992 (S/24545), 4 December 1992 (S/24914), 19 March 1993 (S/25442), 7 June 1993 (S/25930), 7 September 1993 (S/26430), 3 December 1993 (S/26874), 4 March 1994 (S/1994/274) and 6 June 1994 (S/1994/695).

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 12 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

4. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, i.e., items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, no States or international organizations have consulted the Committee on these questions.

5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any relevant information that may have come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

6. Since the submission of the previous report of the Committee on 6 June 1994, no allegations of violations in connection with paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) have been reported to the Committee.

7. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991 (S/22884/Add.2), no further replies have been received from member States pursuant to Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1028
5 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the statement by the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 31 August 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

94-35164 (E) 060994 060994

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Annex

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia energetically refutes the baseless and false allegations advanced by Mr. Haris Silajdzic, Prime Minister of the Muslim-Croat federation, to the effect that Yugoslavia had been arming the Bosnian Serbs despite the proclaimed embargo. Such statements are in line with the usual practice of the Muslim side in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina of fabricating falsehoods with a view to misinforming the international public and turning it against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Silajdzic's charges that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is getting ready for aggression and that it is prepared to use chemical weapons in the future, serve the same purpose. The international community, primarily the United Nations and the members which contribute troops to the peace-keeping operation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, are fully aware that it is actually the Muslim army that threatens the use of chemical weapons, provokes and even steps up offensive activities against the Republic of Srpska, at the height of efforts to achieve peace and a compromise.

It is obvious that what lies behind this ill-intentioned statement by Mr. Silajdzic is an attempt to disguise the aggressive policy pursued by the Bosnian Muslims, particularly the violations of the arms embargo in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which there is abundant evidence, and to ensure support for the demands to lift the arms embargo.

Mr. Silajdzic and the leadership of the Bosnian Muslims are evidently concerned with the fact that the international community is increasingly aware that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is pursuing a genuinely peaceful policy and is investing utmost efforts to achieve a lasting and just political solution in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1029
5 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to the letter dated 22 August 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, Alfred Serreqi, to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/985), upon the instructions of my Government, I wish to point out the following:

Mr. Serreqi's act is unusual in diplomatic practice since he misuses Albania's dispute with Greece, for the cause of which he still owes the world an explanation, to launch an unprovoked attack on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to reiterate Albania's groundless accusations about the alleged Serbo-Greek strategy of destabilization of the Balkans. Unrelated to the Albanian-Greek dispute are Minister Serreqi's wanton accusations about the alleged repression in Kosovo and Metohija.

Albania's dispute with Greece, deeply rooted in Albania's failure to respect the rights of the Greek minority, as well as show trials, persecution of the opposition and the denial of freedom of information in Albania, reveal all the hypocrisy of Albania's official commitment to democracy and respect for human rights. Such policy is also incompatible with Albania's calls for respect for the rights of Albanians in neighbouring countries. It was only recently that the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted a resolution in which Albania was called upon to respect minority rights.

It is widely known that the rights of ethnic Albanians in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are guaranteed by the constitutions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the highest standards of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the United Nations. The problem is not in the human rights of ethnic Albanians, but in that they do not exercise these rights under the pressure of their separatist leaders. By a systematic boycott of the education system and the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the separatist leaders of ethnic Albanians are trying to paralyse the legal system and create conditions for the cessation of Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia and Yugoslavia.

That the Republic of Serbia is serious in guaranteeing minority rights to all national minorities, including the Albanian national minority, is evinced also by the recent invitation of the Ministry of Education to Albanian children to enrol in regular State schools, which have been boycotted once again under the pressure of separatist leaders. Obviously, the separatist leaders of ethnic Albanians are less interested in providing young Albanians with modern education, under European standards, than in abusing them for political purposes. Albania, as borne out by the statements of its highest representatives, is openly supportive of the secessionist leaders of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija, interferes in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and acts in a manner contrary to the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would like to draw the attention of the Security Council to the policy of greater Albanian nationalism and encouragement of separatism pursued by the Government of Albania which is in contravention of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the CSCE and therefore constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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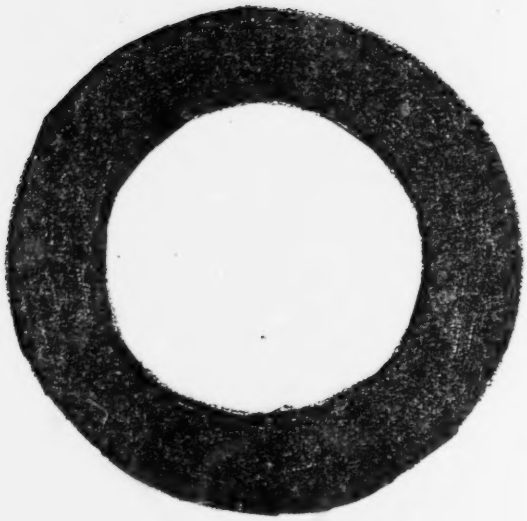

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1030
7 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, at 1330 hours on 1 September 1994, United States aircraft dropped five heat flares on the village of Badriyah in Ninawa Governorate, resulting in material damage.

The continuation of the dropping of heat flares by United States aircraft adds a further proof of the United States Government's persistence in injuring Iraq and its people and encroaching on its security and sovereignty.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq repeats its insistence that the Government of the United States bears entire responsibility for the undertaking of such acts, which are outlawed internationally, and requests you to intervene and to take the measures imposed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, demanding that the United States Government desist from committing such hostile acts and pay compensation for the resultant material damage to Iraq and its people.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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94-35248 (E) 070994 070994 080994

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1031
7 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the two letters from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 3 March 1994 and 15 March 1994 (documents S/1994/267 and S/1994/306 issued on 7 March 1994 and 16 March 1994), containing allegations of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries during the period 20 September 1993 to 29 November 1993, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Iraq denies all the allegations made in those two letters, which are merely intended to create a climate of tension and indicate bad faith on the part of Iran.

The Government of Iraq stresses its compliance with the cease-fire and the terms governing the area of separation between the two countries, and expresses the hope that Iran will observe these provisions in the same spirit.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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94-35254 (E) 070994 070994 070994

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1032
7 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to transmit to you my Government's protest at the Kuwaiti side's violation of the cease-fire provisions and of the instructions concerning the demilitarized zone. It wishes to inform you of the following:

At 1200 hours on 9 August 1994, a Kuwaiti Border Police patrol abducted two Iraqi boys in the area facing border marker 93, at coordinates 642320, and border marker 94, at coordinates 659313. The boys were:

1. Muhammad Fakhir Mawhan, aged 15 years;

2. Muhammad Kazim, aged 15 years.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1033
7 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 21 to 31 August 1994, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of reconnaissance and provocation and the dropping of heat flares.

21 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Basra, Qurnah, Salman, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

22 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Busayyah, Qurnah and Qal'at Salih.

- At 1342 hours on 22 August 1994, a formation dropped 10 heat flares on the Qush area.

23 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 11 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Badush.

(b) Southern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Ushbayjah, Salman, Chabaish and Lasaf.

- At 1315 hours on 23 August 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m violated Iraqi airspace, overflying Basra, Umm Qasr, Shatrah, Rumaythah, the area south of Diwaniyah and Nasiriyah. It departed at 1617 hours, heading in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

- At 1800 hours on 23 August 1994, a hostile formation dropped 7 heat flares on the Saddam Dam area in Ninawa Governorate.

24 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ushbayjah, Qurnah, Salman and Busayyah.

25 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

- At 1514 hours on 25 August 1994, a hostile formation dropped 5 heat flares on the Qush area in Ninawa Governorate.

26 August 1994

- Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 26 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Qal'at Salih, Ushbayjah and Artawi.

27 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Dukan.

(b) Southern region: 26 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Chabaish, Jalibah and Busayyah.

- At 1415 hours on 27 August 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m violated Iraqi airspace, overflying Nasiriyah, the area south of Diwaniyah, Qal'at Saqr,

Artawi, Jalibah and Shinafiyah. It departed at 1535 hours, heading in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

28 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

29 August 1994

Southern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Salman, Lasaf, Ushbayjah, Busayyah, Chabaish and Artawi.

30 August 1994

Southern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Salman, Jalibah and Busayyah.

31 August 1994

Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Dohuk, Aqrah, Sinjar and Ayn Zalah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/988
S/1994/1034
7 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have been informed that the visit of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, to Sarajevo has been postponed for security reasons. The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina reaffirms its readiness to guarantee the safety of His Holiness during his visit to Sarajevo and all other regions under the control of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. President Alija Izetbegovic would have accompanied His Holiness from his first steps at Butmir Airport as well as at all times during the visit to Sarajevo. This commitment is unwavering.

On the other hand, the threats of the Karadzic forces directed at His Holiness have been given legitimacy by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in openly discouraging this most noble and beneficial of planned visits to Sarajevo. We are dismayed that these threats have taken precedence both over our Government's, and our President's personal, commitment to the safety of His Holiness and over the will of UNPROFOR to promote the interests of peace in the country. UNPROFOR's willingness to capitulate to Karadzic's claim that he could not guarantee the safety to His Holiness only further encourages Serbian defiance to all rules and principles of international law.

A visit by His Holiness to the battered and besieged capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina would have great significance not only to the Catholic community of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but to all peoples of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as His Holiness is a symbol of tolerance, coexistence and tranquillity for all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

It seems that in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina there are two classes of visitors: those who are allowed to come by the Karadzic Serbs and those who are not welcome by the Karadzic Serbs. This unfortunately appears to be increasingly the only criteria employed by UNPROFOR in its decision-making process, even when applied to universal men of peace. We request you urgently to review this situation and its inevitable consequences.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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